

The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 52, NO. 3.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1918

PRICE THREE CENTS

BUY THRIFT STAMPS

Delaware's Three Counties Being Organized For The Campaign

CAN SAVE SMALL AMOUNTS

Delaware's three counties are being thoroughly organized for the Thrift and War-Savings Campaign through which the Government hopes, to secure, for war purposes, \$2,000,000,000 and at the same time teach lessons of thrift which will be of vastly more benefit to the lenders of the money than the money itself will be to the Government.

This money is needed by the Government only for what it will purchase in goods and services. To get the goods it will be necessary for the American people to lessen their daily demands for luxuries so that the country's productive capacity may be devoted more largely to supplying the needs of our armies.

The country has entered in a war which must be won. The money to equip our fighting forces for victory must be provided by the people. In order to provide it and lend it to the Government we must save.

It is easier to save in small amounts than it is to save big sums. To enable everybody within the land to save, a plan has been devised whereby you can begin with twenty-five cents, one quarter of a dollar.

You purchase a THRIFT STAMP for twenty-five cents, and paste it on a THRIFT CARD. Such THRIFT CARD is furnished you when you buy a THRIFT STAMP. It has spaces for 16 such stamps.

As soon as your Thrift Card is filled, you can acquire a WAR SAVINGS STAMP. Then your money begins to earn interest at the rate of 4 per cent, compounded quarterly. You can also obtain same by outright purchase for cash. The price of these War Savings Stamps varies, depending on the time when you acquire them. During January, 1918, it is four dollars and twelve cents, after that time it increases one cent each month, during the year 1918.

The difference between your Thrift Card which represents \$4.00, and the price of a War Savings Stamp, you pay in cash. That means if you acquire a War Savings Stamp in January 1918, you hand over your Thrift Card and pay twelve cents additional. In February, 1918, you will have to pay thirteen cents additional, and so on an increase of one cent per month. This difference and increase represents the interest earned and is paid back at maturity. They mature January 1, 1923 when the Government will pay five dollars (\$5.00) for each of such War Savings Stamps.

With the purchase of the first War Savings Stamp you are furnished a WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE. This certificate has spaces for 20 War Savings Stamps. You paste these stamps on this certificate which, when filled represents one hundred dollars (\$100) cash value on January 1, 1923.

If the twenty spaces on a War Savings Certificate are filled during January, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will be \$4.12 for each stamp, or twenty times \$4.12 that is \$82.40, for the full certificate. On the first day of January, 1923, the Government will redeem such certificate at \$110. This means that the holder gets a net profit of \$17.60 for the use of his money.

Should you unexpectedly need cash money, you can get it by surrendering your War Savings Certificate, either filled or partially filled. The Government will pay back to you what you paid for it plus the interest increase of one cent per month for each War Savings Stamp on the Certificate. A table of the cash surrender value is printed on the back of a War Savings Certificate. It is hoped, however, that this privilege will be exercised only in cases of necessity.

The stamps and certificates can be obtained from post offices, bank, or trust companies, most railroad stations, stores, factories, within your own clubs, societies, and organizations and at many public places, duly authorized.

Having the entire wealth of the United States back of them and being redeemable as above stated, depreciation in value of either war savings stamps or war savings certificates is out of the question.

Notice of Liquidation

The Citizens National Bank of Middletown, located at Middletown, in the State of Delaware, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

EDWARD LADLEY, Cashier
DATED JANUARY 16, 1918.

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, January 20th, 1918.
Brotherhood, Sunday, 9.30 A. M.
Preaching at 10.30 by the Pastor.
Sunday School at 2 P. M.
Preaching at 7.30 by the Pastor.
Jr. League every Wednesday afternoon at 4.10 o'clock.
Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30.

Gibbs-Price Wedding

Mr. Isaac Gibbs, Jr., of Massey, Md., and Miss Ethel M. Price, of Chestertown, Md., were quietly married in Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Persgrube Wroth last Saturday at noon.

THE COAL ORDER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—While a storm of protest raged at the capitol and among business interests throughout the nation, Fuel Administrator Garfield tonight signed the order in preparation since yesterday closing down manufacturing plants east of the Mississippi river for five days, beginning at midnight tonight and stopping virtually all business activity on Monday for a period of ten weeks, beginning January 21.

With the full support of President Wilson the fuel administrator attached his signature to the mandate as the Senate was preparing to vote on a resolution, which it passed twenty minutes later, requesting him to postpone action for five days.

Dr. Garfield would not comment on the Senate action, but it was stated at the fuel administration that the resolution would have no effect upon the order.

Sec I—Preferred classes:

Railroads.
Domestic consumers.
Hospitals.
Charitable institutions.
Army and navy cantonnments.
Public utilities.
By-product coke plants supplying gas for household use.

Telephone and telegraph companies.
Shipping for bunker purpose.
Strictly government plants.
Perishable food makers.
Municipal, county and State governments for necessary public uses.

Sec II—January 18 to 22, inclusive, and for eight successive Mondays, all arriving coal to be diverted to the above classes.

Sec III—On these same days no manufacturing plant other than a few specified to burn fuel or use power derived from fuel.

Sec IV—For nine Mondays, starting January 21, no fuel to be consumed for heating offices except a specified few including banks, physicians and dentists; wholesale and retail stores, except where food solely is sold; theatres, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, dance halls.

Sec V—On these same nine days bars, rooms shall not be heated, but this does not close hotels or restaurants, though they shall not serve liquor if heated.

Sec VI—On the e Mondays, power to be cut on trolley roads to the amount used the previous Sunday.

Sec VII—Exempts mines and fuel plants and allows heating of rooms used in connection with fuel transportation.

Sec VIII—Empowers fuel administrators to carry out the order.

Sec IX—Makes it applicable east of the Mississippi.

Sec X—Affixes penalties prescribed in conservation act.

LOVE WOVEN INTO SWEATERS

"In days of old, when knights were bold" the warrior often rode away with his lady's glove fastened on the breast of his casque of steel. Although nowadays romance lags somewhat we occasionally are inspired by a sudden thought or suggestion to emulate the customs of old time chivalry. Here is a little story—and a true one, too—that came to my attention the other day. A woman living near Chicago was coming into the city in an elevated train and industriously knitting on a sweater for her soldier son. Near her sat a pretty child with red-gold hair who eventually twisted about on her seat and managed to accidentally get a few of her hairs caught in the busy knitter's needles. In an instant a thin strand of red-gold hair gleamed in the dull surface of the yarn. Those who saw the incident laughed, as did the lady and the little girl, too. Not long afterwards, however, this tender thought occurred to the mother-knitter who sends forth her message to other knitters.

"Think how a fellow could fight knowing that a lock of his sweetheart's hair was over his heart. My father carried and wore over his heart the flag my mother made for him in '62. The girls in those days did not knit sweaters, but made charming flags of silk. But a sweater with a lock of hair knitted in! I have knitted one of my white hairs into my son's sweater and I hope it brings him comfort."

Sweethearts, sisters, wives, mothers when you are knitting that sweater for your boy, just over the heart knit in a few strands of your hair. In many a year I have not heard of a sentiment quite so tender.

Farm House Burned

The farmhouse on the "Lorewood Farm," birth place of the late Chief Justice, Charles B. Lore, situated near Mt. Pleasant, was totally destroyed by fire about five o'clock Tuesday morning. The fire originated in the sitting room and spread so rapidly to the other rooms that Mr. E. R. Marker the tenant, saved but a small quantity of his household effects.

The loss on the property will amount to more than \$3,000 which was partly covered by insurance.

The property is owned by Mr. J. Walter Van Sant, of Philadelphia.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

Ice plentiful.

Skating is fine.

Not so cold this week.

Do not forget to blanket your horse this cold weather.

The U. T. C. Sewing Circle was delightfully entertained by Mrs. Elwood I. Banning on Monday evening.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office week ending January 10 1918: Mrs. Lewis Dean, Miss Ida Moore, Mrs. Alice E. Rarson, Miss Pearl Younger, Lewis Wilson.

Governor Townsend, who finished out the first year of his term Tuesday, has averaged five days a week at the State House in the discharge of the State's business.

Through the kindness of John J. Hoffecker, of Philadelphia, the Delaware Society of Philadelphia has sent a check for \$87.54 to Mrs. C. A. Hoffecker to be given to the Delaware Children's Home Society.

M. E. CONFERENCE IN DOVER

The fiftieth session of the Wilmington Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Dover, Wednesday, March 20, 1918. Bishop Frank M. Bristol, D. D., LL. D., of Chattanooga, Tennessee, once the pastor of President McKinley, will preside.

The Wilmington Conference, comprising all the territory of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, was formed through a division of the old Philadelphia Conference in 1869, and its first session was held at Asbury Church, Wilmington, and Bishop Matthew Simpson was the presiding officer. The first session held in Dover, was on March 8, 1871. Nine years later, on March 17, 1880, another session convened at the State Capital, again on March 18, 1896, a third session was held in Dover; the fourth session was held in Dover on March 16, 1904, so that the coming session will make the fifth time this body has met in Wesley Church.

When it is recalled that the Methodist Episcopal Church is the dominant religious body of this territory, numerically surpassing all the other denominations combined, it is not to be marvelled at that the coming together of its nearly two hundred pastors, its four district superintendents and its presiding bishop representing a membership of more than 50,000 a Sunday School enrollment of more than 64,000 with a constituency of twice that number, representing a property value of about three and one-half millions; and bringing together approximately \$100,000 from the churches as the annual offering for missionary and other benevolent activities, is an event of more than mere passing importance.

RED CROSS

Our surgical dressing drive has, so far, been a great success, but we could use still more workers. We have been asked to make 500 five yard gauze rolls and that means some work. We would like as many as possible to come in the mornings. Some people can't come until afternoon and we can manage better by not having everyone at once. The convalescent robes were very popular and there are only a very few left. We still need more knitters for helmets and socks. Anybody who can knit at all, can make a helmet. Just think how uncomfortable it is to have cold ears. The Club House is open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 10 to 5. Tuesdays from 9.30 to 12 during January.

It's a long, long way to the Club House where the Red Cross work is done. Where the convalescent robes are cut. Enough to weigh a ton. There'll be lots of rolls and dressings before our dreams all come true. And we'll show the Wilmingtonians What the Middletown branch can do.

HELEN F. BRADY,
Chairman of Surgical Dressings.

Brown-Beauchamp Wedding

Mr. William Edwin Brown, a popular druggist of Federalsburg, Md., and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Beauchamp, of Chesapeake City, were quietly married in East New Market Saturday morning, January 12, by the brides brother, Rev. T. C. Smoot. The newly wedded couple left immediately on the south-bound train for a trip to Florida and Cuba, and will be at home in Federalsburg after March 1. No cards.

Tarbuton—Luthringer Wedding

Mr. Richard Tarbuton, of Sassafras, and Miss Christine Luthringer, of Philadelphia, daughter of Mr. William Luthringer, of Cecilton, Md., were married at 3507 Springdale Ave., Forest Park, Baltimore, Md., at 4.30 p. m., January 9, by the Rev. William Schouler, former rector of Trinity P. E. Church, Elkton, but now of Baltimore, he having been a friend of the bride's mother. The bride wore a suit of green broadcloth with black velvet hat. They will live near Sassafras, where the groom is engaged in farming.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, January 20th. The 2nd Sunday after Epiphany.

Services: 10.30, Morning Prayer and Sermon.

11.45, Sunday School session.

7.30, Evening Prayer and Sermon.

The Calendar: January 25th. Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul.

"And suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven. And he fell to the earth." Acts IX:3,4.

This feast is worthily placed next to the Epiphany, for it commemorates the manifestation of Christ to one who was at first a great persecutor, and afterward a great teacher and leader of the Christians. It pleased the Lord to make himself known to Saul in a wonderful manner, at the very time when he was breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples. His eyes were blinded, but his soul was enlightened; and then-forth he himself became willing to suffer all things, even unto death, in behalf of the Master whom he had despised, and whose followers he had pursued with such cruel hatred. We may well remember this event with reverence and thankfulness, since it not only proved so wonderfully the power of God, but has left such mighty and enduring results for our good. Though the last called, St. Paul labored more abundantly than any of the Apostles, and did more to extend the Gospel, by planting churches "even to the utmost bound of the west," and writing for their instruction and confirmation epistles which shall remain for the edification of the Christian world, to the end of time. He was well deserved by his labors among heathen nations the title of "Apostle to the Gentiles." After a life of unexampled suffering and achievements, he was beheaded at Rome in a general persecution of the Christians, under Nero.

MEETINGS

The Parish Guild will meet on Thursday afternoons at two o'clock. The place will be announced from the Chancel on the Sunday previous.

MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

The Institute for Religious Education, Diocese of Delaware, will meet in St. John's Church, Wilmington, Del., on January 28th, 29th, and 30th. An invitation is extended to the Teachers in St. Anne's Sunday School to be present, and entertainment will be provided.

The day has come when an intelligent Christian Laity is an absolute necessity for the development and progress of the Kingdom of God. Now as never before we need to emphasize and encourage Religious Education. The programs will soon be distributed. In the meanwhile it is hoped that at least two delegates from each Church School in the Diocese will plan to be present. As many more as can attend will be welcomed.

THE WAR CALL OF THE CHURCH

The War Commission of the Episcopal Church, is endeavoring to raise \$500,000 (this amount to be presented on Sunday January 27th.) to be expended as follows: To equip Commissioned Chaplains in the service; for assistance of churches near cantonnments, etc. It is estimated that 71,315 men and boys of the Episcopal Church are in the service of our country today. They are the men on whom the future of the Church depends. The Bishop of the Diocese has apportioned the sum of \$150.00 as the amount for this Parish to raise; and we feel confident that it will be met. The "drive" is on, send in your contribution without delay.

Attention is called to an excellent article in the January number of the "Spirit of Missions" on "How Our Church Came to Our Country," by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Delaware. A history of the various churches in Delaware is given and there are some good pictures, Old St. Anne's being among them.

THE PEOPLE ARE SAVING

It has been pointed out as evidence of how strongly the duty of saving had been impressed upon the English people by the war-savings campaign in that country, that in the year 1916, although purchasing billions of dollars of war bonds, the small-savings bank depositors in England increased their deposits over \$60,000,000, this in face of the fact that the English have been noted as a spending rather than as a saving people.

It is that of similar process has taken place in America. Two great Liberty Loans were floated in the year just closed, and nearly \$5,000,000,000 of Liberty Loan Bonds were purchased by the people. Yet, instead of being depleted, the savings banks deposits of the country have been increased. The president of one of the large New York savings banks is quoted as saying on December 29, 1917.

"One of the most remarkable things about the the Liberty Loan campaigns is the small effect they have had on the savings banks accounts, which show an increase. This we lay to the appeals made to the American people to purchase the bonds out of their earnings, paying for them from week to week or from month to month. The people appear to be doing as they have been urged, purchasing the bonds from current savings."

MRS. MARY SHORT

Mrs. Mary Short, wife of Eugene Short, of near Jamison's Corner died at her home last Saturday of tuberculosis, aged 26 years. The deceased leaves to mourn her death a husband and one small son 3 years old.

Funeral services were held at her late home Tuesday morning, and the remains were taken to Dover, where interment was made.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Henry P. Roberts was a Wilmington visitor Monday.

Miss Elma Deakne spent Sunday with relatives in Wilmington.

Mr. S. E. Massey spent last Friday with relatives in Wilmington.

Miss Lottie Jolls visited Mr. and Mrs. Jay LeFevre in Wilmington Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Reed, of Ellendale, is visiting her daughter Mrs. W. S. P. Combs.

Mrs. Norman P. Crouch, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jolls.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fogel spent the week in New York City, buying their spring goods.

Miss Estelle Beasten, of Wilmington, was entertained by Miss Jean Metten over the week-end.

Miss Mary Culver of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her mother Mrs. John L. Byron.

Miss Olive Lockwood, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with her mother Mrs. Nellie C. Lockwood.

Miss Lena V. Staats was the guest of her sister Mrs. H. A. Hart in Philadelphia over the week-end.

Mrs. J. B. Messick entertained her sister Mrs. Harry Ford, of Wilmington, over Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. King, of Easton, were guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Adam Reed this week.

Miss Ruby Whitlock was the guest of her sister Mrs. Enrique Montes de Oca, in Philadelphia over the week-end.

Mr. George F. Wilson and Miss Mollie Wilson are guests of their sister Mrs. Edward D. Heame, in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Richards entertained Mr. and Mrs. John Crossland and Mr. J. Ringgold Richards, of Claymont.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Walls entertained on Tuesday, Mr. Robert Short, of Georgetown and Mr. I. D. Short, of Milford.

Misses Helen McWhorter and Margaret Evans, visited Mrs. Norman C. Hicks at Carneys Point, N. J., over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Kirk entertained over Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Conner and daughter, of near Cecilton and Miss M. J. Davidson, of Chesapeake City.

Misses Laurabell Kennerly of Harrington, Miss Lucy Beck, of Delaware City, and Miss Beulah Tatem of Collingswood, N. J. have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Pennington this week.

OBITUARY

EDWIN S. ARMSTRONG

Edwin S. Armstrong, aged 76 years, a well-known farmer living near Cooch's Bridge, died at 3 o'clock Monday morning, at his home. He had been in poor health for the past year, suffering from Bright's disease, and his condition had been serious for three weeks. Mr. Armstrong had lived on the farm near Cooch's Bridge for the past 34 years, coming there originally from Philadelphia. Before that he had been connected with the Pennsylvania Pulp Company, at Lockhaven, Pa., and was afterwards in the paper and real estate business in Philadelphia.

He was a Civil War veteran, enlisting in 1862 in Co. I, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry. The last two years of the war, he was detailed on special duty at the War Department in Washington, where he saw Abraham Lincoln many times. He was a life-long Republican, and was active politically in Pensacola, where he was at one time a candidate for State Senator from Delaware, but was defeated.

Mr. Armstrong is survived by ten children: Mrs. Florence Duffy, wife of James O. G. Duffy, of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia Press; Arthur G. Armstrong, of Philadelphia; Mrs. F. A. Weihe, of Washington; Edwin S. Armstrong, Jr., of Chicago; Raymond Armstrong, of Philadelphia; Howard Armstrong, of Washington; Warren O. Armstrong, who is at the family home; Frederick D. Armstrong, of New York; Ellis M. Armstrong, of Philadelphia, and Lieutenant Philip A. Armstrong, stationed at Fort Lewis, State of Washington.

Another son, Lieutenant Eugene Victor Armstrong, a graduate of West Point, and a noted polo player, will be remembered by many Delawareans. He was killed in Texas four years ago while playing polo.

The funeral of Mr. Armstrong was held on Thursday afternoon, from his home, with interment in Glasgow Presbyterian Cemetery.

PEOPLES BANK ELECTION

The Peoples National Bank stockholders, at their annual meeting on last Saturday elected the following officers and directors: President, J. Frank Eliason; cashier, Watson K. Betts; assistant, Frank R. Pool; teller, Nowland J. Letherbury; bookkeepers, Harry Segelken and Mrs. William T. Pearce; directors, J. Frank Eliason, Jefferson B. Ford, Richard T. Cann, Jr., Frederick Brady, Frank R. Pool, Edward Hart, James D. Davis, Jr., Daniel B. Maloney, Edward J. Davis, L. Scott Townsend.

The directors have made great plans for improvements in the bank. The building is to be remodeled and enlarged, an extension is to be built on the rear of the counting room, and the front part of the banking room will be remodeled. A private room for the cashier will occupy a part of the front of the building, and the teller will work in a booth in the front. The bookkeeping department will be in the rear. There will be sound proof booths for the telephones and a private stairway from the street to the directors' room. Improved methods of bank work will be introduced.

New Century Club Notes

The discourse by Rev. J. M. Eckard, entitled, "A Tale of Three Continents," before the meeting of the New Century Club on Tuesday afternoon, was very interesting. Rev. Eckard told of many funny experiences and amusing anecdotes he has enjoyed in his travels through the many countries of the world. Music by Mrs. J. Allen Johnson preceded the lecture and at the close two quartettes were sung by Misses Lula Ratledge and Letitia Pool and Frank Jones and Junior McWhorter, accompanied on the piano by Miss Margaret Pleasanton. The program for next week will be a talk by Mrs. L. B. Rosa, on "Prison Reform."

Parent-Teacher Meeting

The Parent-Teacher Association will hold its regular monthly meeting in the school assembly room, Friday afternoon January 25th, at three o'clock. Each member is urged to be present.

SALES TO TAKE PLACE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements, by Lester M. Naylor, residing on the "Old Dr. Stites Farm," three miles west of Middletown. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by James S. Moore, on "Cochran Grange" farm, 11-2 miles west of Middletown. Eugene Racine, auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements, by Thomas Lattomus, residing on the "Warren Farm," on the road from the Levels school house to the Maryland line. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by William Cox, on the road leading to McCoy's Corner, west towards the Delaware Canal. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Charles H. Dukes, on the "Corbit Farm," on the road from Fieldsboro to Taylors Bridge. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Theodore Ferguson, administrator of the Colon Ferguson estate, at his late residence in Blackbird. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1918—Public Sale of stock and farming implements, etc. by Louis Fennemore, on the "Ginn" farm two miles south of Middletown. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1918—Public sale of stock, farming implements, household goods, etc., by M. C. Lury, on the "Ed Gam" farm, on the road from St. Georges to Kirkwood, 1 mile west of St. Georges. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Abram Ingram, on the "Churchman" farm, on the road from Hare's Corner to Stanton. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by J. C. Alston, on the road leading from Middletown to Odessa. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

Tuesday, January 29th 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by John E. McGlean, at his residence on the road from Van Dyke's school to Van Dyke's station. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements etc., by Harry C. Webb, on the "John Bar Vandegrift" farm, on the road leading from Biddle's Corner to Port Penn.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1918—Public sale of surplus stock and farming implements, by E. H. Shallerose, on the farm of the late James T. Shallerose, one mile west of McDonough. D. P. HUTCHINSON, Auc.

Appeals, additions and corrections must be made to the Board of Assessment.

DELAWARE COLLEGE

Many Pleasing Functions Held During The Week

THE MISSION STUDY CLASSES

On Tuesday Dean Robinson gave an illustrated lecture on the "Yellowstone Park" before the Women's Club of Cecilton.

Miss Mary Esther Mitchell, of Boston is spending a few days with Miss Winslow at the Women's College.

OPEN NIGHT AT W. C. D.

Saturday night was "Open Night" at the Women's College. Miss Isabella Vales of Wilmington was expected to sing at the Women's College on Saturday night, but as she was prevented by a bad cold a clever impromptu entertainment was improvised. Miss Kathryn Stevens and Miss Hilda Stevens played, and Dr. Sypherd read a number of charming French-Canadian poems by William Henry Drummond. An hour of dancing followed.

Y. W. C. A.

Sunday evening Miss Helen Bancroft led the meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association. Miss Mary J. Wright, the delegate to the Annual Member Conference held in Philadelphia from Thursday to Saturday, gave her report. The Women's College is grouped with Moravian, Beechwood, and Ursinus Colleges; and this year the annual member was elected from W. C. D. The meetings were held partly in the Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, in the Mary Lyons Schools, at Swarthmore. The time was devoted mainly to conference and meetings where present needs among girls were discussed. Not only the usual home and foreign work of the Association was touched upon, but also some of the new features, like the Patriotic Leagues and work in Hotters' House, were explained. Miss Wright said that she returned from the conference realizing more than ever before that as a member of the Young Women's Christian Association she belonged to the biggest sorority on earth.

MISSIONS STUDY CLASSES

Mission Study Classes opened Thursday night. The entire student body has their choice between a Home and a Foreign Mission class. Following the policy of the Y. W. C. A. this year to get the girls better acquainted with outside friends, especially the faculty and faculty wives of Delaware College, Mrs. Claude C. Spiker has been asked to lead the foreign missions class, and Professor C. Clarence Short, the Home Missions. Both have accepted and the classes started with full attendance.

Mrs. Spiker's class will study Africa especially; using that land as a background, they will consider the effect of the great war on other heathen countries. Professor Short's class will spend a portion of the time in a study of the Mountain whites, and is being done for them.

CHAPEL TALKS AT W. C. D.

Chapel talks and exercises this week have been timely and interesting.

PRESIDENT RESTATES WAR AIMS

Names 14 Conditions Under Which Peace is Possible.

REPARATION FOR FRANCE

Absolute Freedom of Seas in Peace or War.

ALL TREATIES TO BE OPEN

Germany Must Right Wrong of Taking Alsace-Lorraine—Complete Evacuation of Belgium—Removal of All Economic Barriers—Equality in Trade.

Washington, Jan. 8. — With a new statement of war aims, approving the recent declarations of the British Premier, Lloyd George, President Wilson today presented to Congress and the world a specific declaration of the terms on which it would be possible to make peace with the German military autocracy.

The President's program is composed of 14 separate articles and provides for restoration and reparation, guarantees for territory and national life, freedom of the seas and access to them, reductions of armaments and guarantees for the sanctity of agreements between nations.

In a word, the President said, the program removes the chief provocations to war.

But in order that his pronouncement should be definitely understood as one of war aims rather than peace aims, the President declared:

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved."

This he followed with a restatement that the world was only upon a Germany crazed by war, not upon a Germany of peaceful pursuits, no matter how great they may be.

"We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world," said the President, "the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery."

These aims, the President declared, shared by the co-belligerents, were the aims and principles of the people of the United States for which they are willing to sacrifice everything.

"The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty, has come," said the President in conclusion, "and they (the people of the United States) are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

The President spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Congress:

Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and possible bases of a general peace.

Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives of the Central Powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement.

The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles.

The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no concessions at all either to sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power.

It is a reasonable contention that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialist minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Tur-

key and of the Balkan States which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely and in the true spirit of modern democracy that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed, doors, and all the world has been audience as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then?

To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the ninth of July last, the spirit and intention of the Liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusion of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory.

There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once but again and again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world; not in general terms only but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them.

Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and Government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make a definite statement of the objects of the war lie with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions.

No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient.

They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, of what is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others of that they themselves may be safe.

They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not it is our heart-felt desire and hope that we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggression is gone by so; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular Governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world.

It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression.

All the peoples of the world are, in effect, partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that

unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal rights with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and for the more than a welcome assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire.

The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this well as to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8. All French territory should be free and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13. An independent Polish State should be erected, which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of securing mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the Governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together, until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations of war, which this program does remove.

Experiments have been successfully made on a small scale at Dumfries, Scotland, with electrical overhead discharges as affecting the growth of crops.

In Berlin: "The report is published from American headquarters that the Germans intend to treat American prisoners systematically worse than British, French and Italian prisoners, and is based allegedly on an official German statement that Americans are hard of understanding and unable to conduct themselves like gentlemen. Such an official statement was never made. "American prisoners will be treated just as kindly and considerately as all other prisoners."

STARTLING CRIME OF ARMY OFFICER

Looted Bank, Killed Four and Committed Suicide.

TRAGEDY AT CAMP FUNSTON

Made His Way Into The Bank, Forced One Of The Men To Tie The Hands Of The Others And Then Attacked All With An Ax.

Camp Funston, Kans.—Identification of Captain Lewis R. Whisler by Kearney Wornall, the sole survivor of five men who were attacked by an Army captain bent on robbery of the camp bank, as the man who had perpetrated the crime, and Captain Whisler's subsequent death by suicide have convinced Army authorities here that the search for the slayer is ended.

Captain Whisler killed himself by firing two bullets from an army rifle into his head. His death came after Wornall had recovered consciousness at the base hospital and told the questioning army officers the story of the tragedy in which the Captain had killed, with an axe, four men, including C. Fuller Winters, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank, of Kansas City, an intimate friend of the Captain. Then an order was issued that all captains at the cantonment report at headquarters to have their finger prints taken. It was then that the shots from Captain Whisler's office were heard.

A note was found with the body. It was written to a woman whose name the authorities have refused to divulge. It said:

"I have been thinking of committing suicide for a long time, but I have never had a good reason. Yesterday I went out and made myself a reason."

The room in which Captain Whisler's body was found was smeared with bloodspots. Two blood-soaked towels were found in the room and the table was spotted with it.

Army officials declined to say whether any of the money which the robber is supposed to have obtained was found in Captain Whisler's room. Wornall told the authorities that the murderer was an army captain whose face he recognized and who, he said, was a close friend of Winters, head of the Army Bank.

Wornall, in describing the tragedy said a man came to the door of the bank about 8:30 o'clock and rapped insistently. He was admitted, and covering the five men with his revolver, forced Wornall to tie the hands of the four men, after which he tied Wornall's hands. The man then proceeded to loot the bank safe and had reached the door when Winters said to Wornall: "You recognize him, don't you?" Wornall answered that he did.

The murderer turned to Winters and said: "You know me, do you?" "I sure do, you black scoundrel," was Winters reply.

Wornall says at this point the man hesitated, and then suddenly leaped at them, swinging his hand ax. He struck the helpless men down, one by one. Wornall was the last struck. When he recovered consciousness he managed to untie his hands made his way into the open air, where he was discovered by a sentry.

Carl Ohelsons father, a Kansas City contractor, who is building a new bank building at the camp went to the bank about the time the murders were committed. He found the door locked and called out to Winters. The murderer must have answered the Winters for he told Ohelson to return. When Ohelson insisted that the matter was important he says a voice replied: "Please go away, I'll come to the bank and talk with you in just a few minutes." Ohelson said he then left.

Just how much money the robber obtained was not announced.

JONES SURVIVORS CAPTIVE.

John F. Murphy and Albert De Mello Prisoners in Germany. Washington.—Two men from the destroyer Jacob Jones, submarined December 6, now are held prisoners in Germany.

Through the Red Cross the navy has learned that one is Albert De Mello, seaman, and the other John Francis Murphy, cook. De Mello's address is 121 Hathaway street, New Bedford, Mass. Murphy, whose name was given previously as "Marfee," lived at 53 Hall avenue, Newport, R. I.

SET NEW FLYING RECORDS.

Students in Texas Remain Aloft For 390 Hours.

San Antonio, Texas.—Starting from a field covered with sleet and snow and flying in the lowest January temperature recorded here since the eighties, 72 airplanes at Kelley Field established what is declared a new flying record for aviation schools. They remained in the air a total of 390 hours.

CONVICTED OF HOARDING.

Dealer Sold Sugar For Free Distribution in Theatre.

Paterson, N. J.—Because he sold 400 pounds of sugar to the manager of a local theatre for free distribution among the audience David Nothman was found guilty of hoarding by the Federal Food Board, and his license was suspended for one month. The penalty was meted out with approval of National Administrator Hoover, the board announced.

At the Throttle



TO FREE ALIENS FROM THE DRAFT

Action Made Possible Through Release of Swiss.

TO FREE ALL WHO DESIRE

Citizens Or Subjects Of Other Countries, Regardless Of Whether They Have Taken Out First Papers, Will Not Be Held In Service.

Washington.—Citizens or subjects of European neutral countries, regardless of whether they have taken out first papers for American citizenship, will be freed from liability to military service in the United States if they appeal through their diplomatic representatives here.

Minister Sulzer, of Switzerland, reached an agreement with the State Department whereby Swiss already drafted and in some instances actually serving in the American Army shall be discharged if they desire, upon proof of their Swiss citizenship. Similar arrangements may be made by other neutral representatives and the War Department has signified its willingness to co-operate in securing the quick discharge of drafted aliens entitled to release.

In the case of Switzerland, a treaty dated 1850 was the governing point in the State Department decision, although the treaty comes in conflict with the draft law so far as first paper declarants are concerned. Regarding Holland the principle is of reciprocity, Americans in Holland not being subject to service in the Dutch Army.

COLD POLICEMAN SAVES BANK.

Had Gone In To Get Warm When Bandit Entered.

Chicago.—Patrolman Martin Flynn had been plodding through snowdrifts for hours notifying householders to help dig the city out, and because of this the Southwest Trust and Savings Bank, with \$80,000 handy in an open vault, was not robbed.

Flynn, chilled to the bone, entered the bank to get warm. He had scarcely seated himself when a youthful bandit, with a pistol in each hand, entered with the command "Hands up!"

Flynn opened fire and was himself shot in the leg. The robber fled and escaped with two companions who awaited him in a limousine.

COMPULSORY CONSERVATION.

Restaurants May Be Forced To Wheatless And Meatless Days.

Washington.—Legislation to extend further the present powers to enforce the conservation of food was considered at a lengthy conference between Senator Pomerene, Representative Lever and Food Administrator Hoover. Among the subjects discussed was legislation to compel public eating houses to observe wheatless and meatless days. Measures to compel conservation of food to meet the requirements of the Food Administration also are under consideration.

WASHINGTON.

An omnibus private pension bill, providing for 300 cases, reported by the Pensions Committee as especially deserving, was passed by the House. During the next 60 days the country will face its worst period of depression in the coal problem.

Secretary of War Baker's persistence in defending the acts of all officials concerned in preparing the American Army for its task in France, led to sharp clashes before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The sugar investigation was wound up in the Senate Manufacturers' Committee with testimony of several New York brokers, who believed the recent famine in the East was due to Governmental interference.

Representative London, Socialist, in an address in the House urged that the proposed International League to Enforce Peace be "a concrete purpose and not merely a nice phrase."

Factories' making automobile and carriage covers and corsets have been asked by the Council of National Defense to begin the manufacture of powder bags.

A special committee of 18 members to consider all water-power legislation during this Congress was authorized in a resolution adopted by the House.

SUFFRAGE BILL PASSES HOUSE

By Exact Vote Needed to Adopt Resolution.

274 FOR AND 135 AGAINST

Must Now Run The Senate Gauntlet—Women Count On President's Influence To Overcome Opposition.

Washington.—Woman suffrage by Federal constitutional amendment won in the House with exactly the required number of affirmative votes. While members in their seats and throngs in the galleries waited with eager interest, the House adopted, by a vote of 274 to 135, a resolution providing for submission to the states of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment for equal enfranchisement of women.

But for the promise of Speaker Clark to cast his vote from the chair for the resolution if it was needed, the change of a single vote to the opposition would have meant defeat. Republican Leader Mann, who came from a Baltimore hospital where he has been under treatment ever since Congress convened, and Representative Sims, of Tennessee, just out of a sick bed and hardly able to walk to his seat, brought the votes which settled the issue.

The House hardly had adjourned before the suffrage champions began their fight for favorable action on the Senate side of the Capitol. Recent polls there have indicated that the necessary two-thirds vote could not be mustered, but encouraged by the House victory and counting on the influence of President Wilson, who came to their support, the suffragists hope to bring the Senate into line so as to have the amendment before State Legislatures during the coming year. They feel sure at least of forcing a vote in the Senate before the present session ends.

Advocates of the amendment had been supremely confident of the result in the House after President Wilson advised the members who called upon him to support it. They were so confident that the close vote was received with amazement and some of the opponents were almost as much surprised.

When the first call was finished unofficial counts put the result in doubt and before the Speaker could make an announcement there was a demand for a recapitulation. Then the name of each member and the way he was recorded was read.

Announcement of the vote was greeted with wild applause and cheering. Women in the galleries literally fell upon each other's necks, kissing and embracing, and shouting "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!"

Resolution As Adopted.

The resolution as adopted follows: "Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women. Resolved by the Senate and House, etc., two-thirds of each house concurring therein, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution—namely: "Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

Of the total membership of 435 there were 410 members who voted. Their line-up follows:

For the resolution, Democrats, 104; Republicans, 165; miscellaneous, 5; total, 274.

Against the resolution, Democrats, 102; Republicans, 33; Progressive, 1; total, 135.

WOULD KEEP FLANDERS.

Von Tirpitz Says That Annexation Of Belgium Is Not Essential.

London.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that Admiral von Tirpitz, former German Minister of Marine and the foremost advocate of Germany's submarine warfare, declared that while the Germans must keep the Flanders coast, the annexation of Belgium to Germany was not necessary and that a solution of this problem could be found.

LIMITS OUTGO FOR CHARITY.

Not More Than \$800,000 A Month May Go Abroad.

Washington.—The State Department and the War Trade Board agreed to limit money sent out of the country for charity to \$800,000 a month. This will affect monies intended for Palestine, for the Armenians and all similar purposes for which organized funds are sent abroad. They require a government war license.

INCREASED RATES HALTED.

Proposed Raise On Live Stock And Meats Suspended To July 15.

Washington.—The Interstate Commerce Commission further suspended from January 13 to July 13 the operation of proposed tariffs increasing rates about 15 per cent on live stock and meats in territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River, and also general increases in commodity rates between Eastern trunk lines and territory west of the Mississippi.

BRINGS DOWN GERMAN PLANE.

Former Princeton Football Captain Does Good Work.

Paris.—The former captain of the Princeton football team, now serving in the flying corps, brought down his first German plane Saturday, says the European edition of the New York Herald.

The Princeton football captain referred to in this dispatch probably is Lieutenant "Hobey" Baker, who is

with the American Flying Corps in France. Recently his work in the air has attracted much attention. He was not only a football star, but a crack hockey player on the Princeton team.

FOR AMERICAN PRISONERS.

Germany Assures Them Of Treatment Like All Others.

Amsterdam.—The following statement has been issued by the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency

The Deep Sea Peril

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

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CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

Donald turned and began skirting the crinoid bed. The sea devil had disappeared. The water was like a thin, unstable jelly. As they made their way along the bottom of the sea, the fleshy lily arms reached out toward them like children's plucking fingers. At last the bed of crinoids ended. They trod on firmer ground. Their pace became accelerated.

He had lost all sense of time. He did not know whether he had journeyed one hour or three. He halted because there seemed nothing to do. Then he began to lead the way back between the two crinoid beds, with the intention of reaching the clear ground near the entrance to the cave.

There might be a chance of picking up Davies and Clouts; or, at least, it might be possible from there to return to the submarine with Ida to replenish their oxygen reservoirs. These still seemed ample, but it was impossible to determine how much oxygen remained.

They threaded the mazes of the winding path between the beds, while from either side the fleshy arms stretched out to grapple them. The touch of them was like fiery velvet. The suction of the branches made them cling, and Donald had to exercise all his might to break away. Sometimes their ankles became entangled and they would stumble. Always the arms had formed a network above their heads before they could regain their feet, and these had to be broken. Under their feet the ooze was white with the skeletons of small fish which the lilies had rejected after devouring the substance that covered them.

At length the crinoid beds ended abruptly. They rested on the bottom, seating themselves side by side. Donald felt confident that he could find the submarine. But the delay was sweet, because the disappearance in store for them might prove unbearable. Death or a little life would be the alternative, and the difference was hardly perceptible.

Donald raised Ida's hand to his glass mask and pressed the fingers against it.

She let her hand fall carelessly upon his shoulders. She rose to her feet, and he followed her. They looked into each other's eyes, and, though they could read nothing there, some message of hope seemed to pass.

They plunged together into the sea of jelly again. It clung to them, as if it, too, sought to suck them down. The light of the electric lamps was growing obscure. They wandered blindly, struggling in a medium that was almost impermeable.

Donald began to realize that the action of the caustic alkali within the metallic chamber was becoming exhausted. He was beginning to choke. His breath came in deep sighs, and he gulped in the thickening atmosphere.

Their steps grew slower. Ida could hardly raise her feet. Once she stumbled and fell, picked herself up, and started beside Donald again; then she sank down exhausted. She could not go farther.

Death, horrible in form, awaited them. It was becoming a torment. Donald was growing delirious, and in fancy he was strolling with Ida through meadows, plucking flowers. They were to be married on the morrow, and he was going to get leave of absence to take her away. Where should they spend their honeymoon? Off the coast of the Shetlands. Why, he had been there once, long before—

All the while he was aware that he was lying on the bed of the sea, but his personality seemed divided, and while one part of him walked in those Elysian fields beside his sweetheart, the other suffered and choked and pleaded impotently with a blind fate for aid—not for his life's sake, but for Ida's.

The girl's hand was unresponsive in his own. Perhaps she was dead already. Donald chafed it, but was hardly able to distinguish it in that jellylike environment, which was thickening perceptibly now.

The fingers were limp and cold. They were both numbed from the exposure—and Ida was dead. He would follow her, then.

Slowly and with deliberation he unfasted the copper cylinder from about his body. At once the little electric light went out. It had grown so dim that only then did Donald remember that it had been burning.

He unbuttoned the headpiece and took off the mask. He gasped. He lunged at him. A moment he held his breath as he felt the cool water-jelly upon his face. Then, very resolutely, he drew in his breath.

CHAPTER X.

The Cave of the Idol.

A cry of amazement burst from his lips. He was breathing air—air at the bottom of the sea!

It was surcharged with oxygen. It invigorated him. He felt the thrill of renewed life in his body, he felt his shrunken arteries tingle as his heart pumped the new, richened blood through them.

It seemed unbelievable. At first he thought that he had died, and that this was the soul's awakening.

Then, with quick fingers, he unfasted Ida's body-piece and tore the mask from its fastenings. He heard her sigh.

She sighed and stirred and sat up on the ocean bed.

"Donald!" she murmured. "I thought—I thought you were dead. Where are we?"

"I don't know," he answered, in absolute bewilderment.

At that moment he heard the mellow, gonglike sound that they had heard aboard the F55.

And slowly, as if in answer to the call, the jellylike medium that surrounded them began to drift away, to be hung up, as if it were a curtain, and before their astonished gaze there evolved the strangest stage setting that could ever have been conceived.

First there came into view the submarine, occupying, as it were, the center of this stage, her bow sunk in the ooze, her stern still lower. They had been lying within a hundred paces of her.

Next appeared the sloping edges of the crater, seen, not through water but through clear air, with a border of yellow crinoids, ceaselessly stirring, as though a breeze ruffled them. Then there began to be visible, in the flanks of the mountain, structures, apparently of hardened mud, taking the shape of fantastic temples, with pillars and doorways with low lintels, a submerged city of cliff dwellers, and yet each identical with its neighbors, so that they seemed to have been fashioned with the same unchanging precision as the cells of the bee.

And the whole crater swarmed with the sea-monsters, no longer invisible, but outlined in phosphorescent fire.

And standing in front of Donald and Ida, his features clearly visible through the glass of his own diving mask, surveying them with a cool, dispassionate gaze, was Ira MacBeard!

As they stared at him, he raised his hand and struck something suspended from his neck, giving out the mellow sound which they had heard before. Immediately he disappeared from view in the midst of a swarm of the monsters, which, surrounding Donald and the girl, began to push them toward the cavern in the mountain side.

The push was gradual, and apparently the result of some natural quality not known on land. There was no sense of muscular movement. It seemed to be momentum devoid of the accompanying factor of speed. Irresistibly, and yet quietly, the two were pushed toward the entrance in the flank of the island.

In vain Donald resisted. In vain he tried to force a path toward the submarine, dashing his fists against the bodies of the monsters. He made not the least impression upon those half-spherical forms.

A sea-man under water and one in the air had very different powers of resistance. He might as well have fought an army of animated feather-beds.

Slowly, without strain or attack, he felt himself being forced forward. He was held tightly on every side, except for the narrow gap that opened in front of him. He was forced to devote himself to supporting Ida.

On every side the globular, translucent, phosphorescent forms seemed to crowd in on him, leaving only a tiny way in the direction of one of the mud-pillared entrances. Yet, even thus, Donald had the impression of some unconscious force that animated

these monsters; it seemed like the scouting expedition of a colony of red ants, returning with its booty. He could sense no conscious impulse in the sea monsters.

His pace became accelerated, and suddenly, swept off their feet, Donald and Ida found themselves within a huge cavern, faintly illumined by phosphorescence, and roofed with the same cloudy substance that they had seen upon the ocean bed without.

The monsters left them. The two stood there together, still in bewilderment. But they were not alone. For, with a shout, Davies emerged from the dim recess, and ran toward them, followed by Clouts. Their cylinders and headgear had been removed. The four stared at one another in incredulous joy.

"They nabbed us the moment we left the air-lock," cried Davies, grabbing the lieutenant by the hand and forgetting his discipline for the first time. "And Clouts, too. They sort of edged us in here. We were afraid you were dead."

"They gave us a little longer respite," answered Donald. "Davies, am I mad or dreaming, or are we breathing under water?"

"If you're dreaming, then Clouts and I are too," said the little middy. "Hello! There Clouts goes again! I've tried to keep him resigned, but he gets frantic occasionally."

With a sudden howl that seemed to rise from the depths of an outraged nature, Clouts, lowering his head, rushed like a battering ram into the doorway. The watchers saw him recoil as if he had butted a feather bed. He looked up, rubbed his head in perplexity, and then, retiring a few paces, repeated his experiment more furiously than before.

Again he was hurled back, as a ball rebounds from the cushion of a billiard table. The monsters' bodies blocked the entrance as effectively as if they were of rubber.

Slowly Sam Clouts withdrew, looking back with a puzzled expression. Meanwhile the three glanced about. They were in a huge natural cave,

in which the sea monsters had evidently been at work, for the interior was coated with mud, hardened in some peculiar manner to resist the water. And yet Donald had the same impression of a beehive. There was something of sameness everywhere, the same sense of automatism.

It was quite bare, except at one end, where arose a mud mound, decorated with seashells, and upon this was what looked like the upright skeleton of a small mammal.

"Look!" exclaimed Donald. "It came from—from behind the curtain!" said Davies in awe. "Donald, the air was thicker . . . something keeps rolling back . . ."

They looked at each other, still unconvinced that they were awake and alive. Then they went toward the object at the end.

Sam Clouts, who had preceded them, fell back with an exclamation of horror.

"Yes, Clouts?" said Donald. "I beg your pardon, sir, but don't you see that it's meant to be a person, sir?"

He spoke the truth. The figure was a rough pile of bones, but high above them a grinning human face, made of the same plastered mud, looked down. It was the first sign of conscious process among the monsters, and some devil craftsman had contrived to catch, not so much the form as the humanness of it.

It was upon a larger scale, precisely such a figure as a child or a savage might have made in its first efforts to reproduce the human figure. There were even the dawning of art in the shape of whales' ear-bones, strung, braceletwise, across the breast.

The mound beneath the figure consisted of innumerable bones, a sort of kitchen midden such as Neolithic man left behind him as a testimony to his oyster feasts.

Davies picked up one of the bones and looked at it intently. "Donald!" he said softly, not to attract the attention of Ida, who, seated on the floor against the mound, seemed on the point of falling asleep from weariness. He held out the bone.

Both looked at it. It was the bone of a flipper heel. The monsters were cannibal, beyond a doubt.

"Davies!" cried Donald, a moment later. "Don't you see what that figure is? It's an idol. And the bones are those of creatures of their own species, and others, sacrificed to it by the monsters in their abominable feasts. It's the first dawning of self-consciousness, the awakening of the religious perceptions!"

There could be no other interpretation. They looked at each other in horror and something of awe.

The thing had been fashioned, perhaps, after an ideal never seen, or perhaps some forgotten ancestor, cast up on an inhabited shore, had seen man and returned, to embody him in his remembered guise.

So these half-blind and voiceless devils of the sea were groping slowly upward, as our ancestors had done many a hundred thousand years ago, toward hope and endeavor. The Spirit of God stirred in the dull souls of these cannibal monsters, as everywhere.

Donald felt somehow immensely elated at the thought. Even here they were not cut off from the sheltering hand of Providence.

"Look, sir!" Clouts exclaimed suddenly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GROW POTATOES FROM SEED

Experts of University of Washington Use White Fruiting Berry Which Has Almost Disappeared.

In an effort to restore the old-fashioned potato seed, an experiment is being made in the garden of the University of Washington. The white fruiting berry of the potato, which was found everywhere a generation ago and has now almost disappeared, was used to plant a patch, and the fruiting potato plants are being raised.

With them have been planted a number of potato tubers in the usual way, and the latter have grown much more rapidly than the plants which have developed from the seeds. The object in seeking to produce potato seed again is that crossing of strains can be secured in this way, leading to a more wholesome condition of the plant. When propagation is only by the roots there is no chance for cross-fertilization, and the same strain of potato will in time give out.

The experiment is being conducted under the direction of Assistant Prof. John W. Holton of the department of botany.

He Picked Up a Living. Sir John Kirk, who recently celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of work in connection with the Ragged School union, tells an amusing anecdote of how he once questioned a London walf how he had befriended as to his method of earning a living.

The young fellow's reply was typical of the London street arab. "Well, guv'nor," he said, "it's like this. I picks strawberries in the summer, I picks 'ops in the autumn. In the winter I picks pockets, and, as a rule, I'm pickin' oakum for the rest of the year."

Argentina Gum in Demand. Among the Argentine industries which have benefited because of the suspended importation resulting from the European war, that of pitch gum is found to be of importance. The pitch gum of Argentina is sold under the name of Arabic gum and is used in the manufacture of candles. This product is now being used extensively instead of the imported article and efforts are being made to exploit its cultivation and production.

Manifold Uses for Cotton. In calling attention to the manifold uses for cotton, cotton seed and cotton seed oil, the Boston Herald mentions the following products: Photographic films, automobile windows, buttons, "ivory," artificial silk, combs, knife handles, trunks, book bindings, shoes, furniture, headwear, handbags, lard, soap, butterine, paints, rubber, gun cotton and smokeless powder used in explosives.

WOMEN DEMANDING BETTER MATERIALS

New York.—An American buyer living in New York who represents a link of retail shops that stretch across the continent and who is said to have control over \$128,000,000 a year for the purchase of women's clothes, should be a good authority on the buying power of the country. He is. He has gone over the entire situation as it confronts us, with the new year and a great war. Here is what he says:

"The facts and figures which I have show that women in the country have more money today than ever in our history. Hundreds of thousands of these women will be in a financial position to buy the kind of clothes they have always wanted, which is of the better grades, and garments better than they have ever worn."

Now, mind you. This is the statement of a man who represents that vast merchandise that we find out-

grided for war, and the output of these mills is not intended to carry favor with women.

Here are the things that the government wishes to say—those of us who appeal to you through the written word as we would like to appeal to you face to face.

In spending your money on clothes, co-operate with the designers by endorsing the slim silhouette, the short jacket and the elimination of as much wool as possible from a costume. For the rest, you can spend whatever money you feel you can afford. Remember that it is not extravagance, but a form of charity, to keep this money moving so that it reaches to the uttermost corners of society where women and children are gathered to make a living wage.

There is really little perceptible difference between the silhouette of the gowns launched for the late winter



These two gowns illustrate the use of embroidery. On the left is a gown with embroidered bodice. Droll sends over this frock of black velvet which has a wide sash edged with embroidery and a bib of it applied to gray chiffon yoke with short sleeves. The second gown shows the use of cut-out embroidery. This Parisian frock is made of beige-colored cloth with elaborate design of cut-out embroidery buttonhole with black. The short, narrow skirt is of black velvet, to match the hat.

side of the exclusive dressmakers and high-priced shops. He knows what the women throughout the country desire to buy, and when he makes the statement that the demand for cheap fabrics and shoddy materials is beginning to wane, he represents a most interesting phase of commercial activity.

Will Demand Durable Fabrics. It is already perceptible, wherever masses of women have foregathered, that costly simplicity is the substitute for costly ornamentation. Soon will come the other upheaval in dress while women who buy inexpensive clothes will demand that the fabric endure.

It was all very well, during a period of enormous productivity on the part of the mills, to throw away \$18 on every new frock that suited the fancy and to discard it when the particular fashion in which it was made began to wane; but today we are

facilitating the handling of the thread for the purpose. It is of metal and fits on the tip of the forefinger in much the same manner as the thumb, and renders the task of holding the thread taut a much simpler operation than when it is wrapped around or over the finger, as is the present custom.

Organdie for Neckwear. Sheer white French organdie continues to be popular for moderate-priced neckwear. Often it is embroidered with small white dots or edged with net or the finest of lace.

Pronounced vogue is promised for colored blouses. Particularly noticeable are combinations of both color and material. Satin is often combined with georgette crepe, sometimes in contrasting colors, but usually in one tone.

A new amplifying attachment for telephone receivers which permits the instruments to be used without being held in the hands is connected to a receiver by slightly raising it from its hook and terminates in a horn beside the transmitter.

Artistic Gem. The turquoise matrix is a favorite with many people and is set, usually in silver, in many pretty bits of adornment.

There are necklaces with three stones set in them at intervals, others from which they are suspended as drops of baubles; there are pendants, made of beautifully wrought silver, set with one or two or three or more of these matrices.

In Italy, particularly in Florence, you may buy them set in a delicate tracer of exquisite filigree silver.

They are cut round or oval usually and set in rings and brooches in many ways; often fine specimens may be had at moderate prices, set most artistically, too.

Old Beans for Hat Trimming. The woman fortunate enough to have a collection of jet ornaments or beads will do well to assemble such, either in their original garniture form or as separate items, because word has come from Paris that the new straw hats will be largely trimmed with the glittering black substance.

DAIRY

CALVES WITH WHITE SCOURS

Result of Inflammation of Lining of Fourth Part or True Digestive Stomach.

White scours in calves is a form of diarrhea. It is the result of an inflammation of the lining of the fourth part or true digestive stomach, and is generally caused by changing the calf's milk or giving cold or skim milk when not used to it. The manure is very thin and of a yellowish-white color. The calf has pains, breathes heavily and groans at times, grits its teeth and keeps looking around at its sides. Try to discover the cause of the trouble, and if from a change of milk or giving it too cold, apply this treatment:

Give the calf good, warm milk to drink, following with two ounces of raw linseed oil, two ounces of lime water, one dram of laudanum. Mix and give as a drench. If this does not give relief follow with one dram of laudanum and two ounces of lime water. Mix and give three times a day in a little milk as a drench. Keep up this treatment and see that the animal is kept dry and warm until it is better.

WARM WATER FOR DAIRY COW

Cheaper to Heat Supply Than for Animals to Do It Themselves With Expensive Feeds.

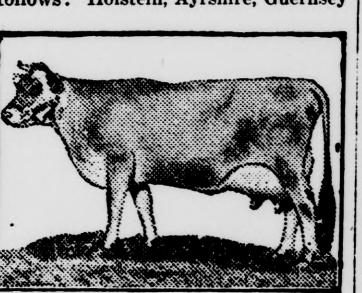
(North Dakota Agricultural College Bulletin.)

A good supply of clean, fresh water should always be at hand for dairy cows. Much water is needed for the high-producing milch cow owing to the nature of her product, about 87 per cent of which is water. It should be handy at all times, and in the winter, if the tank is outside, heat should be applied to take the chill off the water. Cows will drink more water if warmed to 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit than if made to drink ice water. A tank heater can be provided at low cost that will keep water at proper temperature, thereby saving feed and energy of the animal. It is cheaper to warm ice water than to allow the cow to warm it with high-priced feed.

LEADING CLASSES OF COWS

Jersey Produces Lightest Calves and Holsteins Heaviest—Average Weight of Animals.

Taking the leading classes of dairy cows, the Ayrshire, Jersey, Holstein and Guernsey, we find the Jersey produces the lightest calves and the Holstein the heaviest. They rank about as follows: Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey



Champion Jersey Cow.

and Jersey. The male calves are the heaviest, running at an average 90 pounds for the Holsteins, 78 pounds for Ayrshire, 70 pounds for the Guernsey and 62½ pounds for the Jersey, while the heifer calves average 88, 71½, 69 and 60.7 pounds.

REMEDY FOR CHAPPED TEATS

Carefully Wash With Warm, Soft Water Containing Disinfectant—Dry and Apply Salve.

Chapped and sore teats of any kind should be carefully washed with warm soft water containing a little disinfectant. Dry them carefully and apply a little salve. The salve may be just ordinary vaseline; it may be any of the carbolic acid salves purchased in the drug store, or it may be made up of three parts of lard and one part of turpentine.

This salve protects the teat during the time between milkings. It excludes air and keeps the teats from drying and cracking and the surface of the teats become smooth and soft. Instead of being uneasy during milking, the cow will stand quietly and show no discomfort of any kind from this source.

ADD SUCCULENCE TO RATION

Where Corn Silage Is Not Available Feeding Small Potatoes Will Increase Milk Flow.

Potatoes add succulence to the dairy ration. Where corn silage is not available and there are plenty of small potatoes, a peck a day will give a marked increase in milk flow. They should be introduced into the ration gradually, and should be run through a root cutter to avoid the possibility of choking the animal.

Roughage for Cows.

Give the cows all the fodder-corn or second-crop clover hay they will eat at night, and let them run on the pastures as long as they can get a good bite, and do not poach the soft ground.

Treatment for Scours.

When a calf shows the first signs of scours the milk should be reduced one-half or more, and then gradually increased again as the calf improves.

First Sign of Scours.

The first sign of indigestion or scours among calves is usually the characteristic foul-smelling dung.

Cause of Scours.

The common scours, or indigestion, may usually be traced to faulty methods in feeding the young calf.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. Schuchert, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 20

JESUS AT WORK.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:21-45. GOLDEN TEXT—We must work the works of him that sent me while it is day.—John 9:4.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Matt. 4:23-25; Luke 4:16-22; Matt. 9:35-38; 11:23-26; Luke 8:1-3. PRIMARY MEMORY VERSE—And he healed many that were sick.—Mark 1:34. INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The power and sympathy of Jesus. MEMORY VERSE—Gal. 6:2. SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus meeting human needs.

At the risk of repetition we will once more call attention to the new plan of Sunday-school lessons. Its characteristics are: First, the uniform teaching. A general lesson title and the same general Scripture passages as the basis of study for all grades. One Golden text for all, although frequently a devotional Scripture lesson and particular text which is intended for the opening worship of the school or for departments of the school, with additional scriptural material for the use of teachers of the various grades. Second, the grades and ages. The grades recognized are: Primary, pupils from six to eight inclusive; Junior, nine to eleven or twelve inclusive; Intermediate boys and girls, twelve or thirteen to seventeen inclusive; senior or young people, eighteen to twenty-four; adults, twenty-five and upwards. Beginners are not included in these lessons, as they have been provided for in the beginners' lessons of the graded courses. Third, the graded teachers. Different lesson topics or titles as adapted to the different grades. Again, memory verses for the various grades. Additional scriptural material intended especially for the graded lesson writers and teachers. Sometimes the lesson text for a certain grade is simply a small portion of the uniform or general Scripture passage for that day.

The first six months of this year will be devoted to the Gospel of Mark. Every syllable will be covered during the course. Then there is to be a three months course of study in the Christian life on such vital topics as: The Beginning of a Christian Life, Reading God's Word, Praying to God, Obeying God, Growing Stronger, Speaking for Christ, Conquering Evil, etc., apparently disconnected, but really a vitally related course on topics dealing with Christian living.

The Lesson for Today.

I. The Man of the Unclean Spirit (vv. 21-27). Jesus was teaching in the synagogue, and the results were far different from those in Capernaum or Nazareth. (See Luke 4:16-30.) But as always, evil is present with good, and evil always recognizes true piety, hence those present recognized that a God-sent man with a God-given message was speaking. Sunday-school teachers should also speak with authority, for we are as "the oracles of God." (1 Peter 4:11.) Notice Christ's power over spiritual evil. (vv. 23-27.) Demonic possession, we are told, is quite common today in China and other heathen lands. The terror of this demon at the words of Christ may suggest how evil men will feel when Christ shall come again. As always, evil desires to be "let alone." But Christ would not let him alone. The demon did not want to come out, but he was helpless before the power of Christ and had to come, and in coming he made himself so felt that the people were "all amazed." Neither astonishment nor amazement, however, is conversion; and, therefore, we are not surprised that the people did not accept Jesus Christ. The presence of real miracles does not necessarily bring conviction of sin.

II. Peter's Mother-in-Law (vv. 28-34). In this next scene we have one of the homes wherein Jesus manifested his power over physical or bodily illness. Notice Christ was abiding with his own loved ones. Here is an example on the part of Christ of how to do personal work. Also an example and a testimony that service is a testimony of gratitude. The fact that this one was healed and that she began at once to serve, is also a testimony to the fact of the cure. There was sickness in that home, not "error of mortal mind," and they did what was best—brought the sick one to Jesus. Again in verse 30 is this key verse of Mark's Gospel, "straightway." Jesus healed at a distance (John 4:50-53), but he liked to come straight up to the afflicted one. Notice he took her by the hand. This, too, is a lesson for us. The gospel of a handclasp is too often neglected. The "taking-by-the-hand" religion is much needed in our churches today. Notice he also "raised her up." People need to be lifted today. It is not enough to command them to rise; we must also help them to arise. Then it was that "the fever left her." Sickness, as well as demons, gave way before the Lord. The evidence, as we have indicated, was that she began to use her new-found health and strength in ministering to the one who had healed her. This emphasizes the lesson of gratitude. Remember the scene of the lepers who were healed and only one of them returned to thank the Lord for his recovery. So today, many forget in our nation, as well as in individual life, the real source of our blessings, and fail to be thankful.

The concluding scene of this day (vv. 32-35) is remarkable and presents a vivid and beautiful picture. "At given with the sun did set" (v. 32) they brought unto him "all" that were diseased. While all were healed, for the record says, "many were healed." We read, "many are called, but few chosen." All that city was gathered that evening about Peter's door (v. 33), but the sad part of it was that not all received the healing touch of Christ. They had had a wonderful Sabbath day. They had seen proof of the power of the Master.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JANUARY 19, 1918



"AGIN" WOMAN SUFFRAGE!

SO Delaware's single representative, Hon. Mr. Polk, by his recent vote in Congress, has allied himself with that noble army of Bourbon reactionaries who are vainly trying to mop back the in-sweeping North Sea of Woman Suffrage!

He is only some half dozen or so centuries behind the Delaware Indians who from prehistoric times permitted their squaws to vote!

We are glad to believe that Mr. Polk does not in this voice the sentiments of a large majority of the most intelligent citizens of his state.

Perhaps later that little hand of woman he sought to disfranchise, may administer a ballot-box rebuke which will be fatal to any future political aspirations he may fondly indulge.

FORM A NEW CABINET

"All around the country the feeling is growing that the President owes it to his administration, and to the nation's position in the great war, to call into intimate counsel men of any party or of all parties, who can give him strength and the country confidence.

Men of great ability and large experience, such as Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Charles E. Hughes and Elihu Root—and there are many others—are doing their utmost to uphold the Government in the successful prosecution of the war, but they are not rendering the service of which they would be capable if taken officially into the Administration. Phila. Ec. Telegraph.

THE recent Congressional investigations have disclosed yet more fully the fact already plain to the whole country, that President Wilson's Cabinet is largely made up of green statesmen, whose incompetency has brought the affairs of the Nation into sorry confusion. No fair student of American politics will question the assertion that no cabinet of any president was so largely composed of men of such moderate abilities and so totally inexperienced in public business. Bryan was a grotesque fluke, leaving his post at critical moments to rush over the country raving in Chatauqua lecture coin; Daniels is impossible, an obscure country editor causing disaster to the Navy through his refusal to follow the advice of naval officers; Baker hopelessly inefficient; though all the military experts of France, England and Italy are imploring America to hasten lest it be too late—Mr. Baker defends his red-tape delays with "there's no hurry—plenty of time!"

The ablest man in that weak cabinet Mr. Garrison, Secretary of War, was forced out by Mr. Wilson because he had the prevision to see (what now everyone but too clearly sees) that the army needed to be strengthened; and he sought to do many months earlier, the very things Mr. Baker is now with bungling haste attempting—viz., to made the army in every branch an effective instrument for the Nation's defence.

It has often been charged that Mr. Wilson wants only boys around him—not master spirits with ideas and wills of their own. Certainly this Lilliputian Cabinet of his suggests the idea.

Mr. Wilson's second election was only made possible by the votes of Progressives and Republicans, and both this fact, and the further fact that this is a critical war period should forbid his formation of a strictly partisan cabinet.

Mr. Wilson, although constantly appealing to the patriotism of both these parties, begging them and others sink all party aims and considerations in a non-partisan support of his administration—to which appeal they have loyally responded—is himself doing the very opposite things he is thus demanding of them.

Instead of calling to his aid the very foremost citizens in the land whose past labors abundantly attest their possession of the highest qualifications for

giving valuable service to their country, he has always sought counsel of his own party, and even there, seldom of its most eminent members—in a word, his administration is run throughout on a severely partisan basis where-in the chief qualification of a candidate for office is the fact that he "is a worthy Democrat."

As a result, many of the most eminent Americans in public life today, though willing to "do their bit" for their country in its hour of peril, are ignored and unrecognized while, men without experience or abilities commensurate to the task, are set in important official stations to make ducks and drakes of public affairs!

ILLITERATES IN U. S.

In various ways there were gathered into this country in 1910, 5,300,000 illiterates. Were these segregated they would make a nation larger than Switzerland, or as large as Denmark and Norway combined. It would be a nation without Bibles, without song-books, without magazines or newspapers, without banks, without railways, without pens, pencils or writing paper, and one supplied with only the coarsest commodities of trade. I heard an illiterate woman say that she couldn't recognize a \$2 bill until she was twenty-five years of age, says a writer in Christian Herald. "Square money," with its printing, is not as popular with them as "round money." When the census takers were taking the list of illiterates in 1910 the "moonlight school" as a remedy for adult illiteracy was being evolved. In 1911 the experiment was tried first in all of the schools in Rowan, one of the mountain counties of Kentucky. None is better prepared to witness the result of that experiment than the United States bureau of education, which heralded to the world its success in a bulletin entitled "Illiteracy in the United States and an Experiment for Its Elimination."

Doctor Colmore, the Protestant Episcopal bishop of Porto Rico and Hayti, has some interesting things to say of the condition of Hayti, after two months' tour through that island. The government income has increased under the care of General Cole of the United States marine corps, and the gendarmes organized by Colonel Dutier of the same corps are doing fine work in policing the country districts. Railroad building has begun again. New industries have been started, like the growing of potatoes. But the oddest fact of all is that there are big shipments of castor oil beans nowadays—the beans being used for making oil desired for airplanes. Even Hayti, therefore, feels the effect of the great war.

The long standing tradition is that boys raised in the country are ever so much more healthy and rugged and capable of standing hardship than are boys raised in the city with what are presumed to be its unhygienic surroundings. This tradition has been rather rudely disturbed by a series of experiences in the allied armies, where under the stress of war the city boy has almost as a rule proved a harder and braver soldier than his fellow from the country.

Surgeon General Braisted informs Secretary Daniels that despite the enormous increase in the number of men serving in the navy, fewer than ten cases of typhoid fever have been reported since the war began. Evidently the precaution of anti-typhoid inoculation is completely successful.

Youthful Mothers.
Some of the world's notables have been born of parents well over thirty years of age. Conversely great numbers of them were born of youthful mothers. Abraham Lincoln's mother was only twenty-five at the time of his birth. Napoleon the Great was born of parents twenty-three and nineteen years of age, respectively. The mother of Pasteur, undoubtedly the greatest genius France has yet produced, was under thirty, as were the mothers of Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday and John Stuart Mill.

He Who Toils.
The average man does not love work for its own sake. This is a truism, and a truism rather mildly worded, mutes an exchange. And yet we are convinced that real laziness, real disinclination to bodily or mental effort, is one of the rarest things in the world. Cases of it are unquestionably known to the medical profession and to the poorhouse authorities, but when the cause is not hookworm or anaemia, it is usually a too enthusiastic thermometer.

Making Nails.
An excellent illustration of the difference between old and new methods is the ordinary common nail. Formerly the metal was cut into strips and then forged into shape with hammers, and an expert took about one minute and a half for each nail. Today they are made of steel and are lighter and stronger. Strips are cut with steam shears and fed into automatic machines. One man tends three machines, dropping a nail every second.

Childish Deductions.
Mary and her little brother, Billie, were standing in the parlor of a big hotel. Much awed at their luxurious surroundings, they were gazing about, when Billie's glance fell on a picture of Marie Antoinette. Edging up to Mary, he whispered: "Who's that lady?" To which Mary replied in a confidential tone: "Why, she's the one that owns the furniture."

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

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Announce the opening of its office in
MIDDLETOWN

succeeding the well and favorably known

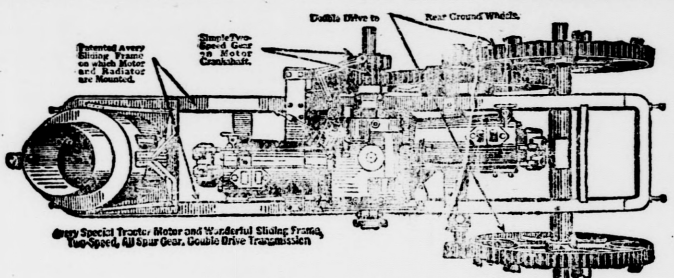
CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

All Banking or Trust Business will be given PROMPT and EFFICIENT attention.

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"The Finest Power Plant on Wheels"

This is the way one of the thousands of satisfied Avery Tractor owners describes his Avery Motor.

The Avery Tractor Motor is not, simply a stationary gas engine or automobile motor mounted on wheels, but a specially designed motor exclusively for tractor use. It is of the opposed type and perfectly balanced, also a slow speed motor. It has crankshaft so strong that you don't have to worry about breaking it. It has none of those cluttered up parts such as fans, mechanical oilers, pumps, etc., which cause so much trouble in the ordinary type of tractor.

AVERY—The Tractor That Burns ALL the Kerosene

Avery Tractors don't merely run on Kerosene, they burn all the kerosene. They are equipped with the Avery Duplex Gasifier, a device which turns Kerosene into Gas.

Avery Tractors are the only make of tractors with a Double Carburetor and Duplex Gasifier Fuel System, and the only make of tractors that really burn all the Kerosene.

The 1918 Avery Catalog tells all about the complete line Avery Motor Farming Machinery. Come in and get a copy.

The Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware Company

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FREE OF CHARGE

Any adult suffering from cough, cold or any bronchitis, is invited to call at drug store of the Middletown Drug Co., and get absolutely free, a sample bottle of BOOCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, a soothing and healing remedy for all lung troubles, which has a successful record of fifty years. Gives patient a good night's rest free from coughing, with free expectoration in the morning. Regular sizes, 25 and 75 cents. For sale in all civilized countries.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

-OF-

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector or said Hundred, will be

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING JAN. 1918
From 9 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT MY RESIDENCE ON CASS STREET
ALL OTHER DAYS
DURING JAN. 1918

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE,
RELATIVE TO THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER
30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS
AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be a discount of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be a discount of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no discount whatever. And on all taxes paid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

Wanted

Farms and Property wanted in every state and every County to sell on one per cent commission. If you want to sell write to day how we sell property in your section and you pay the Commission after sale is completed.

Farms for sale in every state. Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. clear of taxes, payable on and after the 9th inst.
212 Lewis Street,
LYNN, MASS.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER
THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, Delaware

Owen T. Chance

Contracting

HOUSE PAINTER

Middletown, Delaware

Estimates Given. Your Work Solicited

NOTE—As a resident and tax-payer of Middletown, I feel that I am intitled to estimate on local work.
PHONE 117-8

All Work Guaranteed

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
OF ODESSA, JAN. 8th, 1918.

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. clear of taxes, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

Our Big Bargain
Clearance Sale

FOR us as merchants the Winter Season is closing, and we are even now preparing for our Spring trade. To make room for these incoming Spring goods, (for we must make good our motto, "No Goods Over!") (we offer our usual end-of-the-year big inducements to clean up all unsold Ladies' Winter wear.

Reduced Ladies' Winter Wear

All our Ladies' Suits, Dresses, and Coats—Winter weights, latest stylish fine Garments—must go now at very greatly reduced figures! It is a big chance to buy high grade heavy wear—good for next winter as well as this—for little money. Those in the habit of waiting for these after-Christmas reduced sales, will find at Fogel & Burstan's the chance they have waited-for stylish, well made, first class garments, the same as they would before Xmas have paid much more money for.

We also offer a number of Children's Suits, Dresses and Coats, winter weights, fine fashionable goods at similar Big Reductions. So too all our Winter Millinery is to go at greatly reduced figures—another rare chance for Ladies.

Our White Goods Sale

Fogel & Burstan's annual "White Goods Sale," has become an institution in Middletown and surrounding country, and we must keep up our well-earned reputation, no matter what the cost in trouble, work and money may be.

Our Mr. and Mrs. Fogel are spending the whole week in New York City in a determined hunt for SAMPLE White Goods which can be sold at about the old prices in spite of the fact that "awful" advances have been made in such goods since Cotton has gone up four or five times in value, therefore, we feel justified in assuring a pleased surprise for our valued patrons who shall await this great "White Goods" Sale event of ours which we expect soon to announce.

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE

Why Gates Half-Sole
Tires Outware
Ordinary
Tires

Here is the vital part to you—the tread of the Gates Half Sole Tire is made out of such exceedingly tough, resilient, elastic rubber that it is nearly impossible for even the sharpest stone to injure it—this means that it will wear far better than any tire you have ever used before.

Besides—they cost a great deal less—and remember there is no expense for putting them on.

The Half Sole Tires are guaranteed to run

3,500 MILES

B. F. Gallagher
Middletown, Del.

agent for the International Rubber Co. will be glad to receive orders from automobile owners.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles
for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Phone 3508



OUR DRUGS ARE HIGH
IN QUALITY

Our clerks efficient, courteous and painstaking. Our aim is to please our patrons at all times, and our reward is the prestige we have won in this neighborhood. Let us serve you promptly and satisfactorily.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.

Ernest A. Traitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

ATTENTION!

Mayor, Council, and Business Associations of all Municipalities

The Serto Packing Co. 32 N. Moore St., N. Y. is interested to build immediately a Canning Plant for Tomato Products, Corn, Peas, string Beans Spinach, etc., where at least one thousand acreage of Tomatoes can be obtained with Rail and water transport facilities. Plenty of fresh water required, and sufficient labor necessary. The plant should be exempt from taxes for ten years, and at least two acres of land free. A fine opportunity for a small town that wants to grow. Do not wish to create competition with any local establishment Write for particulars

SERTO PACKING CO.

32 North Moore Street

New York, N. Y.

Bookkeepers, Stenographers,
Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldie College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates. Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall
Wilmington, Del.

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essentials conspicuous in this Company are (1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence.

(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.

(3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities. You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT Co.

Sixth and Market Streets.

Wilmington, Del.

TRANSCRIPT \$1.00

Save Your Cash and Your Health

CASCARA QUININE

The standard cure for 20 years—no tablets, no pills, no capsules—cure cold in 24 hours—grip in 48 hours—money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store.

Rheumacide

Have you RHEUMATISM Lumbago or Gout?

Take RHEUMACIDE to remove the cause and drive the poison from the system. "EXTRACTOR OF THE URIC ACID" FOR REMOVAL OF THE URIC ACID. At All Drug Stores. J. S. Baily & Son, Wholesale Distributors, Baltimore, Md.

KAISER BILLY AND HIS BATTING BLOCKS

Quigley Great War Picture 1918 inches. Interesting Battle Scenes. A world wide sensation. The biggest knock for Block and Block. Only 25c. A. K. SMITH, 851 La Salle Avenue, CHICAGO.

Photoplays Wanted

We want stories by experienced and inexperienced authors. Submit in any form, technical or non-technical. Originality necessary, not experience. We extend co-operative service to writers and guarantee copyright protection to accepted stories. Write to: CONSOLIDATED SCENARIOS CO. (Inc.) 619 Limerick Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

LATEST NEW YORK SONG HITS

DIRECT TO YOU FROM BROADWAY

Two Best War Songs

Over There & So Long Mother

10c. LATEST BROADWAY MUSIC SERVICE. 114 E. 42nd St., NEW YORK.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, D. C. Advice and books free. Reasonable. Highest references. Satisfaction.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE Leading store, established 20 years; only one other in town. Want to retire. Blackburn and Underwood, Lebanon, Ore.

Well!

Heard in an English avenue street car early Saturday morning: Motorman (shivering)—How is it back there, buddy (addressing the conductor)?

Like Humans.

He had ordered lobster. She felt that she ought to be entertaining, so she remarked:

Nothing queer about it, he came back. "If they weren't green they wouldn't get into hot water."—Boston Transcript.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Any drug store put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Deserved it.

"Jones smashed into the ditch with that little second-hand car he's been bragging about."

Serves him right. He's always trying to drive bargains."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A postal card to Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., asking for a sample will repay you. Adv.

Man claims to be woman's intellectual superior, yet the records show few woman bigamists.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" is not a "to-snatch" or "burr" type of old-fashioned dose of medicine which cleans out Worms or Tapeworms with a single dose. Adv.

True union rests on single devotion to a single task.

Back Lame and Achy?

There's little peace when your kidneys are weak and while at first there may be nothing more serious than dull backache, sharp, stabbing pains, headaches, dizzy spells and kidney irregularities, you must act quickly to avoid the more serious trouble, dropsy, gravel, heart disease, Bright's disease. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is so warmly recommended everywhere by grateful users.

A Virginia Case

C. L. Cook, 202 Oak St., Covington, Va., says: "A bad case of diptheria left my kidneys very weak. The first symptom was a backache that grew worse and then the kidney secretions began to pass to a free and healthy state. My limbs swelled nearly to the point of death. I was treated by a doctor, but he gave up. I then got Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me. During the past seven years, I have had no further trouble."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

POSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

IRRITATING COUGHS

Promptly treat coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis and similar inflamed and irritated conditions of the throat with a tested remedy.

PISO'S

WHEN PARIS "BOOMED"

Thousands of New Citizens Forced to Live in Stables and Kitchens! Missions Scheme, Early Business Corporation, Cause.

By S. W. STRAUS (President New York and Chicago Banks)

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

The wildest "booms" in America never exceeded that which occurred in Paris during the early part of the eighteenth century. It was when Law's "Mississippi Scheme" reached the crest in its meteoric course.

In two or three years the manufactures of Paris increased four-fold. The population was added to by hundreds of thousands. The vast numbers of people who came to Paris were forced to live in garrets, kitchens and stables.

This amazing activity was caused by anticipations that huge profits would be derived from trade with the Louisiana province. At the beginning of the reign of Louis XV France was in serious financial straits owing to the wars of Louis XIV. Law was a Scottish financier who submitted to the French government a tempting plan for reducing the national debt by a systematic cultivation of commercial relations with the French territory in North America.

With the protection of the government he organized, in 1717, the Compagnie d'Occident, capitalized at 100,000,000 livres. His company was invested with the privilege of trading exclusively with the Province of Louisiana for twenty-five years. The influence of the Compagnie d'Occident over Louisiana was made so great that it amounted practically to a new government.

In 1718 the name of the company was changed to the Banque Royale, with the king, himself, guaranteeing the notes that were issued. In 1719 the company obtained a monopoly of trade with the East Indies, China and the South Seas and was named the Compagnie des Indes.

By this time so successful was Law in arousing popular interest that when 50,000 new shares were offered 300,000 applications were made for them. Then the boom above described reached its culmination.

The entire scheme was doomed to failure. Actual operations had hardly been started when the government greatly increased its paper money circulation on the strength of this prospect. People began to realize that they were riding on the crest of a bubble. The end came swiftly and although Law endeavored to remedy matters by drastic measures he was forced

hered to the old plan of stagecoach.

This occurred during the beginning of what economists have called the "Industrial revolution." At that time there followed in rapid succession the invention of many machines, such as the steam engine, cotton gin, spinning jenny, and the like. This "revolution" ushered in the highly developed and organized world we live in today. It enabled Stephenson to bring the first locomotive to a workable stage in 1830. It also led to the construction of the first steamboat in 1807 by Fulton.

These two factors in modern transportation have done much for the world. They have developed continents, brought the products of distant lands to your table, knit together nations through exchange with one another, and equalized the distribution of food. This latter is perhaps one of the most important boons it has conferred upon mankind. The "fearful famines" of the past, where millions of people have perished through failure of crops in one district, could have been relieved by adequate transportation agencies were in existence and ready to equalize the extremes of plenty and want maintaining throughout the world.

But the modern transportation system that has relieved famines in India, China, Ireland, and more recently Belgium, would not be possible if the millions of dollars required for its financing were not available. And so almost simultaneous with the industrial revolution people began to save and invest money. Savings banks were established and banks multiplied. It is an astonishing fact that previous to this period and since the time of Rome the accumulation of capital by individuals was practically unknown.

Now capital is largely obtained by offering bonds for the investment of the funds of many people. Your city erects schoolhouses and bridges; your country builds roads; the country as a whole carries on its share in the present war—all through bonds.

Just as the funds of thousands of investors have made possible the rebuilding of American cities, so has the same principle made possible the progress and wonders of the twentieth century.

George Bancroft.

George Bancroft was author of a voluminous and detailed history of the United States. He was a public man as well as an author and occupied many positions of honor and trust in the public service of his country. He was collector of customs of the port of Boston from 1838 to 1841, and secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Polk. While holding that important office he established the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, at which practically all the naval officers of the United States are trained. He served as United States minister to Great Britain, Prussia and other Germanic states.

An Easy Task for Him.

After purchasing a palatial limousine, of course, Newburgh was in search of a chauffeur.

Among the first applicants was a rather breezy-looking young man of wide experience. Newburgh scrutinized him closely for a moment, then said abruptly: "Ah, your face impresses me that you are a hard drinker. That I could not tolerate; I don't want any hard drinkers driving me about, running me over some precipice, and doing other damage."

"You are wrong, mister," answered the driver. "I am not a hard drinker. It comes very easy to me."

Harmonious.

"What a strong face that man had who came in between the acts!"

"Very, and how well it matched his breath."

For withdrawing splinters an Englishman has invented tweezers so formed that they press down the flesh on each side of the jaws.

to flee from Paris and died practically penniless in a foreign city.

At the same time a similar project was coming to its end in England. The South Sea company, formed for the purpose of trading in the South Seas, ended with a crash when most of the directors sold out when the value of their shares had been stimulated to reach 1,000.

These early attempts at large scale business organization ushered in the modern type of corporation. A brief sketch of how our present complex business organization evolved should be interesting to the readers of this series, for the greater proportion of banking is inseparably linked with business. Many of the investment bonds on the market today are obligations of corporations.

The corporation, in its essential principle, has been traced back as far as ancient Babylon. It grew out of the activities of families in commercial ventures. A family of fishermen would be as one in the ownership of boats, equipment and in their operation. Their trust in one another led naturally to the recognition of each member as an agent of the firm, whose acts bound the others, and to the unlimited liability of each for payment of obligations—features of the partnership.

The corporation came into existence as an improvement over the partnership in handling large projects and in limiting the liability of members. It is asserted by Blackstone that the corporation as we see it today descended directly from the practice of Roman business men. The Roman corporations were known as "colleges." They enabled aristocratic Romans to engage in vulgar trade secretly.

In medieval times the corporation form of organization was used chiefly with municipalities and ecclesiastical bodies. Guilds and municipalities were often chartered by the crown because they could exercise the power which the king himself was unable to wield.

The American "trust" is not strictly American. The idea of trusts originated in the middle ages through the desire of the church to get around the statutes of "mortmain." These laws were not favorable to those who had estates willed to them in perpetuity. The scheme adopted was to have property deeded to a third party, who would administer it for the benefit of the church. This is similar to the modern trust organization, where stock of various corporations is held in trust by a holding company. Probably the original idea that trusts are illegal originated in this first evasion of the law.

The trade union has apparently always existed. The Romans had them. In medieval times they were called guilds and crafts. Journeymen often formed associations for protection. The purpose they gave was religious, but the fact was that there was only a cover for what we would now call trade unions. They conducted strikes and obtained increases in wages.

Bessie Has an Idea.

Even our little tots weave war words into their talk. Bessie's aunt was a very obese lady, a fact which put an idea into the child's busy brain. She began by questioning her aunt about heaven and what folks did when they went there. Finally she said: "Well, auntie, I'll bet with all you die and get wings and fly all about the world like you're a Zeppelin."—Boston Transcript.

Catarrrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

Local applications, surgery, and the use of the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrrhal Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Catarrrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be removed and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Druggists & Circulars free. J. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Reflection on Her Biscuits.

They were newly-wed, and were showing their friends over their little home. Each room in turn was inspected. Last on the list came the kitchen. The little wife waxed eloquent.

"You see," she said, "that is where I do all my cooking. And this is the very basin in which I mix my cakes."

"And this," cried the young man, indicating the oven with a sweep of his arm, "is the brick-kiln!"

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. 80 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

Needs a Chance.

"My little boy," writes Mrs. M. P. H., "said the other day: 'Gee, I wish I had a little sister!' I never heard him express such a wish before, and I asked him why he wanted a little sister. And he replied: 'Oh, I get tired havin' nothin' but the cat to tease!'"

Whenever You Need a General Tonic

Take Grove's The Old Standard Grove's Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 60 cents.

Fashioned Slenderly.

"Seems to be a craze for slender-ness."

"Pep, even the watches have got to be thin."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One Little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

The difference between a man and a boy is that that thinks that he is having all the fun in life.

Granulated Eyelids, Sties, Inflamed Eyes relieved over night by Roman Eye Salve. One trial proves its merit. Adv.

Of course there are some things that you can't understand—but then there are others.

AN ATTACK OF GRIP USUALLY LEAVES KIDNEYS IN WEAKENED CONDITION

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are often very distressing and leave the system in a run-down condition, particularly the kidneys which seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to dangerous kidney troubles. Druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which so many people say cures and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root, on receipt of ten cents, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Regular medium and large size bottles, for sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.—Adv.

Not for Judson!

A fond relative on departure gave Judson a nickel. His mother was trying to convince him that, especially during those times, if he were wise he would not want to go to the candy store, but would save his nickel.

"Nope! I'm goin' down for gum!"

"But, Judson, don't you think it would be much nicer for you to put that nickel away and save it?"

Judson swelled up with indignation. "Well, what do you think I am? A papa?"

GREAT FOR ECZEMA AND OLD SORES

I Guarantee My Ointment, Says Peterson. Stops Itching Instantly.

"If you are responsible for the health of your family," says Peterson, "I want you to get a large 30 cent box of Peterson's Ointment today."

"Remember, I stand back of every box. Every druggist guarantees to refund the purchase price if Peterson's Ointment doesn't do all I claim."

"I guarantee it for eczema, old sores, running sores, salt rheum, ulcers, sore nipples, broken breasts, itching skin, pimples, blackheads, skin diseases, blind, bleeding and itching piles as well as for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and sunburn."

"I had running sores on my leg for 11 years, was in three different hospitals. Amputation was advised. Skin grafting was tried. I was cured by using Peterson's Ointment."—Mrs. E. R. Row, 287 Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

Bessie Has an Idea.

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GOOD ROADS

PULLING POWER OF HORSES

Experiments in California Give Interesting Results—Concrete Offers Least Resistance.

(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.)

A very interesting experiment has recently been concluded in California to determine just how much a horse pulls when he draws a ton.

A good draught team was used for this purpose. The horses weighed 1,600 pounds each. They were hitched to



On State Highway From Colorado Springs to Canon City, Cal.

an ordinary farm wagon, and pulled a load of 6,000 pounds over different kinds of roads. The wagon was a standard farm wagon with steel axles of equal length, wheels 38 and 40 inches in diameter, and four-inch tires. A recording dynamometer, known as the Iowa type, was used to register the tractive force of the team. This instrument makes a record of the resistance on a strip of paper under a recording pencil, and after the test, the total pull of the team can be read off in pounds. The record of the test is as follows:

On a concrete road, unsurfaced, in excellent condition, the total pull on the load was 83 pounds, or 27.6 pounds per ton.

On a concrete road with three-eighths inch surface of asphaltic oil and screenings, road in excellent condition, the total pull was 147.6 pounds or 49.2 pounds per ton.

On the ordinary macadam road in excellent condition, the total pull was 197 pounds or 64.3 pounds per ton.

For a gravelled road, compact, and in good condition, the total pull was 223 pounds or 73 pounds per ton.

An earth road, firm, with one and one-half inches of fine, loose dust, the total pull was 276 pounds or 92 pounds per ton.

An earth road, with mud 4 to 6 inches deep, but soil firm underneath, the total pull was 654 pounds or 218 pounds per ton.

On gravelled road, before the gravel had been compacted, but when it was in ordinary loose condition after it had been placed upon the road, the total pull was 789 pounds or 263 pounds per ton.

The above shows very well what great advantages good roads have on the hauling properties of a team.

CHECK HEAVY WATER FLOW

Catch-Drain Should Be Constructed on Side of Hills to Carry Flow to Ends of Cut.

On the side hills where the flow of water is heavy it should be kept from reaching the road by constructing a catch-drain a few feet back and above the edge of the cut. This will carry the water along to the ends of the cut and thus keep it off the road. If the cut is a long one, the water in the catch-drain can be disposed of at intervals by dropping it through a pipe or gutter into the culverts.

Keep Ditches Open.

Broad and shallow ditches with flat slopes constructed with a uniform grade are better than deep, narrow ditches constructed with steep banks. Give attention to keeping the ditches open.

A Dairy Mistake.

Buying cows and selling them as fast as they stop milking never built up a high-class dairy business. The city milk producer is not a true dairyman; he is more a speculator in feeds and cows.

Set Drag at an Angle.

Set the drag at an angle to throw inwards towards the center until a rounded crown one-half as many inches high as the width of the roadway in feet is built up.

Great Blood Purifier.

Charcoal is a great blood purifier and tones up the entire system of the fowl.

Destructive Insect.

The apple-tree borer is a very destructive insect.

ALL MEN AT HOME SHOULD PREPARE FOR WAR

The first test a man is put thru for either war or life insurance is an examination of his water. This is most essential because the kidneys play a most important part in causing premature old age and death. The more injurious the poisons passing thru the kidneys the sooner comes decay—so says Dr. Pierce of Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., who further advises all people who are past thirty to preserve the vitality of the kidneys and free the blood from poisonous elements, such as uric acid—drink plenty of water—sweat some daily and take Anuric, double strength, before meals.

This An-uric is a late discovery of Dr. Pierce and is put up in tablet form, and can be obtained for 50c at almost any drug store. For that backache, lumbago, rheumatism, "rusty" joints, swollen feet or hands, or to urinate the blood, Anuric quickly dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. Take a Little Anuric before meals and live to be a hundred. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce for initial package of Anuric.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires occasional slight stimulation.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

correct CONSTIPATION

usually indicate the absence of iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills

Colorless or Pale Faces

PAID BACK SCULPTOR'S KISS

How Madame Severine Restored to August Rodin Carress He Had Purloined From Her.

The Parisian papers continue to publish episodes in the life of the great sculptor, Auguste Rodin. Two years ago Rodin met Madame Severine, famous as an eloquent speaker, of whom in former times he had made a bust.

"Severine," he said, "I have heard you speak many times, and you have always delighted me. You are the angel of eloquence. When die I wish some words at my tomb."

The other day, on the slope of Val Fleury, after number had spoken over the coffin that held the body of "The Thinker," Madame Severine fulfilled the desire of the master.

When she had completed her address she took a rose kissed it and laid it on the burial place.

She then went back into the crowd. Some one asked what sentiment had inspired this last act.

And then she related this to two or three friends who were near her: Twenty-five years ago Rodin invited her to pose in his atelier. He began the bust of Severine. She was an artist and restrained the ardor of his advances. At the first glance he was less so. At the third he ceased to be so. Severine left and never came back. The bust remained unfinished.

In time he was pardoned and after twenty-five years, in placing on his grave this rose that had blossomed on her lips, she came to return to the sculptor the kiss that she had received from him.

Comfort Baby's Skin

When red, rough and itching with hot baths of Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment. This means sleep for baby and rest for mother. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Poor Swaggar.

"Yes," said Swaggar, "this is sap-hire in my ring."

"That's where you are wrong," said his friend. "That is called a saffire."

"No, sap-hire."

"Well, we'll go to a jeweler's and ask him to settle the argument."

Said Swaggar to the jeweler: "I pronounce the name of the jewel in my ring 'sap-hire' and my friend pronounces it 'saffire.' Now, which of us is correct?"

"Neither," said the jeweler. "I would pronounce it glass."

PHILADELPHIA NEWS

Philadelphia, Pa.—"About one year ago I had some trouble with my back in the region of kidneys. I sent for a supply of